

supress. For it is no more, no less, than solemn truth to declare that the sale and use of intoxicants have brought more immorality, crime, poverty, degradation and suffering to mankind than have war and pestilence, flood and fire, plague and famine throughout the ages."

Out-State Republican
Drys Are Warned Not to Aid New Wet Cause
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Three outstanding developments have just occurred in the campaign of Franklin W. Cristman of Herkimer, independent dry Republican candidate, running in the three-cornered senatorial race against James W. Wadsworth, Republican, and Robert F. Wagner, Democrat.

1. Warning was served on prominent Republicans of other states by S. E. Nicholson, the Cristman manager, that they must keep out of prohibition battles in New York or risk being branded as "wet" by the side of Mr. Wadsworth.

2. Growing Cristman strength in up-state counties which are normally Republican was reported from various sources.

3. Mr. Wadsworth made his first direct reply to Mr. Cristman during speeches in up-state counties where he has previously ignored the latter's candidacy.

Specifically naming Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, Mr. Nicholson warned prominent Republicans scheduled to speak in behalf of Mr. Wadsworth in New York, that the latter is running on a wet ticket, contrary to the platform of President Coolidge, and that although Mr. Cristman is an insurgent from the Wadsworth Republican group on the prohibition issue, is a regular in all other respects. Mr. Fess has already spoken for Mr. Wadsworth.

Blowing Wet and Dry
"Mr. Fess cannot blow dry in Ohio and wet in New York," Mr. Nicholson said, referring to the fact that Mr. Fess is among the dryest of the drys in his own state.

Further light on the refusal of Senator Bond to speak for Mr. Wadsworth was volunteered, incident to Mr. Nicholson's warning. Mr. Bond is understood to oppose the New York wet referendum, which is being supported by Mr. Wadsworth. He feels that the referendum is attempted "nullification" of the Constitution and will not come to New York on Mr. Wadsworth's behalf.

Reports of growing Cristman strength in the up-state counties which ordinarily are Mr. Wadsworth's strongholds are reported. A. J. Leonard, formerly public safety director of Saratoga Springs, said at Democratic headquarters here that Mr. Cristman will get approximately 3500 votes in Saratoga County. The town of Malta, he said, with a popu-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address by William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, Boston and Compass Club, 8 Entertainment, Women's City Club of Boston, 7:45. Exhibition, Oriental rugs, Public Art, continuing until Dec. 15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

First appearance of the Pro Arte Quartet, Lecture Hall, Boston, Public Library, 8. Opening meeting Ford Hall Forum, Prof. Jerome Davis and Roger Baldwin, speakers. Ford Hall, 8:30. Address, "What I Saw in Russia," by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, Branch, 4.

Free public lectures on "Women's Reality," public lecture by Nellie C. Haynes, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 3:30. Rabbi Henry Levi, "My Religion," Community Church, Symphony Hall, 10:45.

Illustrated lecture, "The Enemy," from Charles Pollock's play, given by the Rev. Stephen C. Clark, First Congregational Church, Franklin Street, Somerville, 7.

Free public lectures on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C.S.B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church one in Whiston Hall, Dorchester; Women's Club, Center Street, Dorchester, 3 p. m.; the other in Franklin Street, Chestnut Street, Everett Square, Everett, 8 p. m.

EVENTS MONDAY

First meeting this season, the Right Angle Club, the Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, Branch, 2:30. Meeting, Dorchester League of Women Voters, Dorchester Women's Club House, Center Street, 2.

Luncheon, Women's Republican Club, Copley Plaza, day and evening.

Lecture, "The Fellowship of Faiths," by Dr. Sarve-Pali Radhakrishnan, of India, Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall, 4:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Frank Bell, C.S.B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of The Mother Church in Whiston Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Boston, 8 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1895 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and

holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid to countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, \$4.50. Single copies, 6 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

TEL. UNIVERSITY 7-6700

B. Turner

HIGH GRADE FURS

With Theatres Building
REMODELING INTO THE LATEST STYLES
FUR GARMENTS
MADE TO ORDER
421 East 138 Street, New York
Home Address: 1785 Madison Ave.

GLEANSING

DYEING

Men's SUITS

Naphtha, \$1.50

LADIES' COATS

Naphtha, \$2.00 up

Other Prices Just as Reasonable

The English Cleansing Shops

Cleaners and Dyers

119 Tremont Street, Boston

</div

MR. HOOVER TAKES INTEREST IN MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS

Speaks Tonight Over WEEI in Interest of Mr. Butler and Other Republican Nominees—Busy Local Campaign Ahead

The influence of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will be added to the Massachusetts political campaign in behalf of Senator William M. Butler and other Republican nominees tonight when his speech in New York City will be broadcast from Station WEEF through Station WEEI in Boston.

The Republican State Committee in making this announcement said that Mr. Hoover would include in his address a discussion of the paramount issues in the coming Massachusetts election.

At Republican rallies tonight in Winthrop and Revere the speakers will be Mr. Butler, Governor Fuller, Charles L. Underhill, Representative of Somerville, James H. MacLafferty, assistant to Mr. Hoover, Theodore F. Risley, solicitor in the Department of Labor and now acting Secretary of Labor, and Frederick Leiback, Representative of New Jersey.

Monday's schedule of Republican activities opens at noon with a luncheon by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copeland Plaza Hotel, which will be addressed by Senator Butler, Governor Fuller and the Westfield City Hall, with the addition of United States Senator Frederick H. Gillett in Springfield.

Thursday night they will speak at rallies in the Springfield Auditorium and the Westfield City Hall, with the addition of United States Senator

Frederick H. Gillett in Springfield.

Suzanne Lenglen Makes Quest For Boston Lafayette Knew

Tennis Star Interested in All That Recalls Her Countryman's Historic Part in American History—Surprisingly Pliable in Meeting Public Demands

Suzanne Lenglen, whose tennis playing has caused her to be one of the most surprising figures in a not unsurprising civilization, looked about Boston today.

Probably it was not necessary that anyone should remind her that in 1824 Lafayette was being driven through the same streets brightly crowded with Lymans and Cabots, the Squires and Seavers and Woodbridges, and their neighbors of an earlier day. For, to all French women, the romantic figures who helped to build La Patrie live ceaselessly at the immediate hand of today's history, and it is not thinkable that Suzanne Lenglen did not know, far in advance of arriving in the city, that she might, if she would, drive through regions upon which Lafayette had looked a century ago.

The Lenglen March



© Keystone View Co.
Mlle. SUZANNE LENGLEN

GIRL SCOUTS HOLD HARVEST FESTIVAL

She is a curious and at times slightly pathetic figure, slim, vibrant, ready with the easy reply of surface brilliance perhaps because that is what is most required of her in the world to which she has resolutely committed herself for a term of months. It is all very noisy about her and tentative and unreal.

Time Not Her Own

All the things she would doubtless like to do, were her time hers to apportion as she likes—the books she might like to read, the music which would find especial response in her because of the amazing cadence and rhythm of her own mastery of the thing she does best, the paintings she would like to see, the memorabilia of ties that have linked the United States to her La Belle France across the years—these are perfectly thrust into the background. Instead she is strictly and absorbingly adaptable to the demands of the moment.

Singularly docile, too, is she for one who has been reported, on occasion, as temperamental and determined on her own course in unscientific. She will pose thus and so for the hordes of camera men that are the dubious lot of any visitor. She will reply to questions asked her in the zeal of the chase for the spectacular. She will smile and describe swift arcs with strong slightly browned hands and agree to this and that.

Suzanne Lenglen is picturesque. She is even a little compelling, for the boundless strength of intent and vision which has enabled her to adopt a course many have considered unwise. And one day, when it is all done, and she has bowed and smiled and spread her arms in gestures of gratitude for noisy receptions and worn out her symphonies in orchid

Latest Addition to Wheaton College's Dormitory Structures



Everett Hall, Which Has Facilities for 150 Students and Faculty Members.

and Congressman Allen T. Treadway

On Friday night the tour will close with rallies in the Holyoke City Hall and the Northampton High School Hall.

Returning Saturday to the eastern part of the State, the campaigners will end the week with a rally in Quincy, at which the speakers will be Senator Butler, Governor Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen, Congressman Louis B. Frothingham and former-Governor Stokes of New Jersey.

New Dormitory Dedicated and Tablet to Dr. Samuel V. Cole Unveiled

NORTON, Mass., Oct. 16 (Special)

Dedicating a new dormitory and

unveiling a tablet to Dr. Samuel V. Cole, for 28 years its president, Wheaton College today observed Founders' Day. Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, was the principal speaker. The new dormitory was named Everett Hall in honor of Dr. Ida Josephine Everett, who for 20 years has been connected with the college and was its first dean. Since her retirement a few years ago from that position she has been head of the English department. A few words of appreciation of Miss Frances V. Emerson, representing the trustees, and the piled-up wood in the hearth was lighted for the first time by Miss Everett.

The sentiment of the college alumnus was in favor of naming the building for Dr. Everett because of her services in education and because of the personal affection in which she is held by generations of students.

Dr. Everett has been recognized as a leader in women's education. She received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College a few years ago, and Wheaton itself, recognizing her distinct services in 1921, the date of her retirement from the Deanship, by bestowing upon her the degree of L.H.D.

The new dormitory is the largest and most costly that Wheaton possesses. The architects are Messrs. Cran and Ferguson, and they have carried over the spirit of the architecture of the whole college, which is Georgian. The building has facilities for 150 students and faculty members. It has five reception rooms, furnished in Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton types. The color schemes of the faculty rooms are buff and of the students' room, green and buff. The reception rooms vary in colors. One is slate blue and a rich yellow. Others are buff, bluish lavender, and white. The dining room is unusually light and airy, with a high-pitched ceiling and yellow, straw-colored walls. The equipment for the kitchen is the best that could be procured. The building cost about \$350,000. It forms the side of a quadrangle, which undoubtedly will be one of the most picturesque parts of the campus. It is of brick with stone trimmings and is partly divided by an ornamental gateway piercing the whole structure, leading from the campus to Howard Street.

The morning session will open at 10:30 o'clock with Ralph Earle of Worcester Polytechnic Institute making the address of welcome. The question to be discussed at this session will be, "Is there sufficient encouragement to self-education in our engineering colleges?"

Other speakers will include Prof. Charles M. Allen in charge of the laboratory, who will give an account of its buildings and equipment. Also Prof. H. B. Smith, head of the department of electrical engineering, who will describe the new high voltage laboratory of that department. Officers will be elected at the evening session.

WOMEN JURORS TOLD NOT TO TAKE NOTES

PORLTAND, Me., Oct. 16 (AP)—Ob-

serve that two of the three women who are members of the supreme court jury, including the foreman, were taking notes during the presentation of evidence in a civil suit.

Associate Justice Charles P. Barnes suggested that the jury are to give their undivided attention to the witnesses, relying on both hearing and sight.

The final conclusion, he said, "is not the conclusion of any one as distinct from the others, but it is the conclusion of each merged into the conclusions of all. It is established that the best results are reached when memory furnishes the data, except such as from their grave importance are reduced to writing by counsel and handed to the jury. Such you will have here today."

The affair was under the management of the Cedar Hill Auxiliary, an organization including representatives of all the local Girl Scout councils throughout the State, and was for the benefit of the activities at this training recreation center.

Re-NEW HATS

A new hat is clean, fresh and correctly shaped. We add these identical qualities to your old hat for \$1.25.

Called for and Delivered Satisfaction Guaranteed

Ladies' Hats Also

HOWES

Valeteria

DEPARTMENT FOR MEN

82 Brainerd Street, Brighton Tel. Stadium 1400-1401-1402

56 Winter St. Phone LIB 6699
23 Providence St., KEN more 7095
BOSTON

COAL DISCHARGE RATE PROTESTED

Dealers Object to the New Schedule at Boston & Maine Pier

Following completion of the new discharging facilities for coal at the Boston & Maine Railroad piers, Mystic Docks, Charlestown, a new tariff has been put into effect for discharging cargoes that will add materially to the cost of a large percentage of the bituminous coal discharged there for transshipment to points on the Boston & Maine system. The new tariff provides for a flat charge of 35 cents per ton for all coal discharged and, in addition, an extra charge where the cost of discharging exceeds a certain figure.

Old rates were 35 cents a ton for most of the regular coal carriers, with an upward scale of vessels requiring more labor to discharge, because of construction. The change was put into effect by the Mystic Terminal Company, a subsidiary of the Boston & Maine, which now has charge of operations at Mystic Wharf. It was incorporated under laws of Massachusetts about a month ago, with capital of \$100,000.

With the new discharging facilities at Mystic, it is possible to handle some 1,500,000 tons of coal a year.

On Friday night the tour will close with rallies in the Holyoke City Hall and the Northampton High School Hall.

Returning Saturday to the eastern

part of the State, the campaigners

will end the week with a rally in

Quincy, at which the speakers will

be Senator Butler, Governor Fuller,

Lieutenant-Governor Allen, Con-

gressman Louis B. Frothingham and

former-Governor Stokes of New

Jersey.

The latter coal is subject to

the new rates and "spot shippers"

who bring southern coal to Mystic

wharf for shipment inland, selling

it at times, while enroute, are op-

erated and an increase is to be

expected. Second, under the new

tariff, they do not know in ad-

vance what the discharge is going

to cost. The latter is essential in

naming the price "on car" to buyers.

Officials of the Mystic Terminal

Company have kept a check on dis-

charging costs of all boats for the

past month, and say that the cost,

in addition to the flat rate of 35

cents, has ranged from 5 to 20 cents

per ton, so that they cannot tell what

the charge above the 35 cent flat

rate will be. This makes the cost

of discharging to the shippers range

from 40 to 55 cents per ton, plus the

usual cost of 4 cents a ton for

weighting, or 44 to 55 cents.

Spot shippers say that such prices

comprise a handicap that will make

competition with private coal dis-

charging pocket difficult, as the lat-

ter can figure discharging cost at the

old rate of 35¢ if they so desire.

The question has been referred to

the transportation committee of the

New England Wholesale Coal Asso-

ciation, to see if any action can be

taken to help the situation.

In this connection it is of inter-

est to note that the Boston & Main

Railroad has closed a contract with C. H. Sprague & Son Company of Boston for its entire tidewater hi-

ghouse coal requirements for the next

four years. This involved upward of

4,000,000 tons, as the road uses

about 900,000 tons of this grade an-

nually.

One year ago when the road con-

tracted for its supply for this year,

the contract specified that the road

could take off four or

any part of four years if it so de-

sired. Shipments on the new con-

tract start April 1, 1927, the start of

the new coal year, thus taking care

of the road requirements until April

1, 1928.

Senator Butler said: "The Demo-

cratic candidate was a member of

the Senate for 19 months while Cal-

vin Coolidge was in the White House.

The record will show that on almost

every occasion this Senator from

Massachusetts voted against the

President who was a citizen of his

own State. Now he goes about the

State piously proclaiming that he

is willing to vote with Coolidge when

Coolidge is right, but it is apparent

that he has been swayed by the

advice of his cabinet, owing to

the fact that his cabinet, which

was not in the same business-like

way as that honored son of Massa-

chusetts, Calvin Coolidge."

In regard to prohibition, he said,

"If the only issue that can be found

by a candidate for Governor of Massa-

MR. BORAH SEEKS BAN ON GAS WAR

Will Urge Ratification of Geneva Draft Treaty in Coming Senate Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The recent action by the American Legion endorsing the use of poison gas as an instrument of war, will not deter William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, from endeavoring to secure ratification from the Senate of the draft treaty outlawing the method. He declared that he would put the project before the Senate at the coming session.

"I do not know whether the Senate will approve the treaty, but it will certainly get the opportunity of acting on it," Senator Borah said. "I am in favor of the treaty. I believe it is a real stride toward international amity. The only objection I have to it is that it does not go far enough."

"Of course in time of war nations resort to every means to defend themselves. It is no doubt true that once in a war a nation who is party to such a treaty as this might disregard it if necessary. But the value of agreements limiting armament and instruments of war is that the chances of war are lessened. I am absolutely satisfied that if in 1914 the European nations had not been heavily armed there would have been no war."

Treaty Bars Use of Gas

The treaty barring the use of poison gas was developed at the conference for the international control of the trade in arms, which met at Geneva in May and June of 1925. The prohibition of the use of gas is contained in a protocol mainly due to American and Polish initiative. This protocol contains a declaration by which the contracting powers formally acknowledge that the use in war of such methods of destruction has been condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world.

With a view to the acceptance of this provision as a part of international law, binding alike the conscience and the practice of nations, the contracting powers, so far as they are not already parties to treaties prohibiting such use, accept this provision, agree to extend it to the use of bacteriological methods in war and agreed to be bound, by themselves, according to the terms of their declaration.

The signatories also agree to undertake to do all in their power to induce other states to adhere to the protocol. The protocol comes into force for each power from the date of the deposit of its ratification. To date no nation has as yet agreed to the protocol.

Followed Washington Conference

The arms control conference grew out of the Washington Naval Limitations Conference of 1921. The success of the effort appealed to the imagination of the world, and the program for limiting armament was extended. Previous to the Geneva convention a conference was held in Rome for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Washington conference to those powers not represented at the meeting in Washington. At this gathering there was considerable discussion about submarines and poison gas.

It was left to the Geneva conference, however, to consider the establishment of a general system of supervision and publicity for the international trade in arms, munitions, and implements of war and to devise a special system for areas where measures of this kind are generally recognized as particularly necessary.

The Geneva conference defined its terms. It then agreed that governments only shall have the right to export and import arms exclusively for war purposes. Even then consignments for export must be accompanied by a license or declaration of the importing Government. Provision is made for publicity of all such movements in the form of regularly published statistics.

BANK PROVES AID TO INSURANCE MEN

Underwriters and Old Colony
Officials Co-operate

Closer linking of insurance and trust companies was the general theme during a dinner to more than 100 members of the Life Underwriters' Association at the Algonquin club last night. The men were the guests of the Old Colony trust company, W. Herrick Brown presiding.

Among the speakers were Francis R. Hart and F. W. Denio of the trust company, Alex S. Brown, Boston head of the New York Life Insurance company, Edward L. Brown, president of the Boston Life Underwriters Association, and Leslie G. McDouall, assistant trust officer of the Fidelity Union Trust Company of Newark, N. J.

Increased co-operation and higher standards in all lines of business has been the general tendency during the last few years, declared Mr. Hart.

Illustrated charts on stereopticons were used by Mr. McDouall who touched on life insurance trusts, the methods of establishing estates, life insurance as an economic factor, and

PERMANENT WAVING A SPECIALTY

LOUISE B. HORNE
LADIES' HAIR AND NAIL
CULTURE SERVICE

Phone LIBerty 2292
Room 1212

8 WINTER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

other matters relating to the co-operation of the insurance and trust company.

The need of protection for dependents who, on the receipt of lump sum insurance payments have too often lost through poor investments or in other ways, was outlined by Mr. Alex Brown, who was followed by Mr. Denio. He explained the workings of the bank's trust department in detail.

Edward Brown urged upon his associates the consideration of the trust company's proposition to become better acquainted with its workings and thanked the Old Colony for the co-operation it has already extended to the insurance men.

BOSTON TO TAKE UP WASTE STUDY

Meeting Oct. 21 to Consider Progress Made in Elimination

"Progress in Waste Elimination" is the topic chosen for the fifth annual series of management meetings, which will take place prior to Nov. 1 in 125 cities in the United States, the Boston meeting to be at the Hotel Vendome, Oct. 21, at 6 p. m. More than 300 meetings are to be held throughout the country.

Henry S. Dennison of Framingham is honorary chairman of the national movement this year. Durward E. Burchell of the Executives' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is general chairman for the Boston meeting. Many leading business men of Boston have given much time and active support to the movement, which began five years ago, largely on the initiative of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Hoover's comments on these meetings follows: "The subject to be considered is one making the widest appeal to the interest of every one concerned in the health and stability of American business. It will be particularly valuable as giving a proper perspective to waste elimination effort as a whole and the report of results accomplished should add impetus to the work being carried on to reduce the avoidable loss of billions of dollars a year."

Organizations co-operating for the Boston meeting are: Boston Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Research Association, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Taylor Society, Society of Industrial Engineers, National Association of Cost Accountants, New England Society Council, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University School of Business Administration and Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston.

Assisting Mr. Burchell on the committee for the Boston meeting are representatives of each of the organizations co-operating for the meeting. They are: Program committee, M. D. Liming, R. L. Tweedy and E. G. Flownan; committee on arrangements, M. O. Osborne, T. A. Smyth and LeRoy F. Clough; finance committee, Charles F. Rittenhouse, Edward F. Thompson and K. D. Fernstrom; publicity committee, T. H. Sanders, Ralph G. Wells and Arthur L. Nelson.

The meeting opens with a dinner, at which Joseph C. Kimball, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, will preside. He will be introduced by Mr. Burchell. Speakers and their topics will be: Ray M. Hudson, chief of the Division of Simplified Practice in the U. S. Department of Commerce, on "Stabilizing Business Through Waste Elimination"; William F. Phillips, manager of the accounting machine department of the Remington Typewriter Company, on "Progress in Waste Elimination"; Prof. Willard E. Freeland of Technology, on "Waste in Advertising."

WOOL WHARFAGE RATE FIXED

Wharfage rates on wool, in bags, handled at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, have been fixed at 50 cents a long ton, until a reclassification is determined, according to Clement A. Norton, superintendent of the pier. The rate was fixed by the Division of Waterways and Public Lands. The rate is retroactive to Oct. 7, and affects large shipments of west coast wool brought to Boston by steamer.

AIRPORT SITES INSPECTED

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16 (AP)—Maj. Ira Longnecker, an officer of the First Corps Area of Boston, made an inspection tour yesterday of the three sites proposed for an airport in this city. No announcement was made as to his preference.

Home of Quality Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY

C. C. WHITTEMORE
1004 Boylston Street Boston

The newest creation, conservatory, yet designed with utmost smartness of its. In Australian Antelope, Voleurs, French Fais and Velvets.

Theresa
HATS
224 Huntington Ave., Boston
Opposite Christian Science church

Developing—Printing
Enlarging and Lantern Slides

Huntington Studio

224 Huntington Avenue Boston
Room 21—Back Bay 7566

Phone LIB 2292
Room 1212

8 WINTER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

M. MILAN
327 Washington Street Boston

Phone LIB 8117

We Pay Cash for Your
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

H. P. SAVAGE IS HEAD OF LEGION

Chicago Man Chosen on 21st Ballot—"On to Paris" Now the Call

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16 (AP)—The 1926 reunion of the American Legion is over.

Wending their way homeward, having completed a busy week at the eighth annual convention, the veterans appeared as of one thought—that next year's convention in Paris must be as successful as the one just ended. "See you in Paris next year," was the parting greeting of the Legionnaires as they left for their homes.

While the 1926 convention will long be remembered for its many interesting and enterprising events, it marked the stiffest contest for national commander in the history of the organization.

The Legionnaires balloted 20 times, unable to give any one candidate the necessary number of votes, and it was not until in the midst of the twenty-first ballot that Howard P. Savage, of Chicago, who had been leading throughout most of the balloting was elected.

Named by Acclamation

A few minutes later he was declared the new national Commander by acclamation. The previous record for the number of ballots taken was made at the San Francisco convention when the roll was called 11 times.

J. Monroe Johnson of Marion, Ill., was Mr. Savage's principal opponent, and his withdrawal on the twenty-first ballot gave the latter the election. Thomas A. Lee of Kansas, and Jay Williams of South Dakota, were the two other candidates nominated for the highest office in the Legion.

The new Vice-Commanders are J. G. Sims, Marysville, Tenn.; Thomas Dusha, Helena, Mont.; John A. Towne, Waterville, Me.; Smedford King, St. Paul, Minn., and John E. Curtis, Lincoln, Neb. The Rev. Joseph J. N. Wolfe of Philadelphia was elected national Chaplain.

The new national Commander

served during the war as an officer in the corps of engineers.

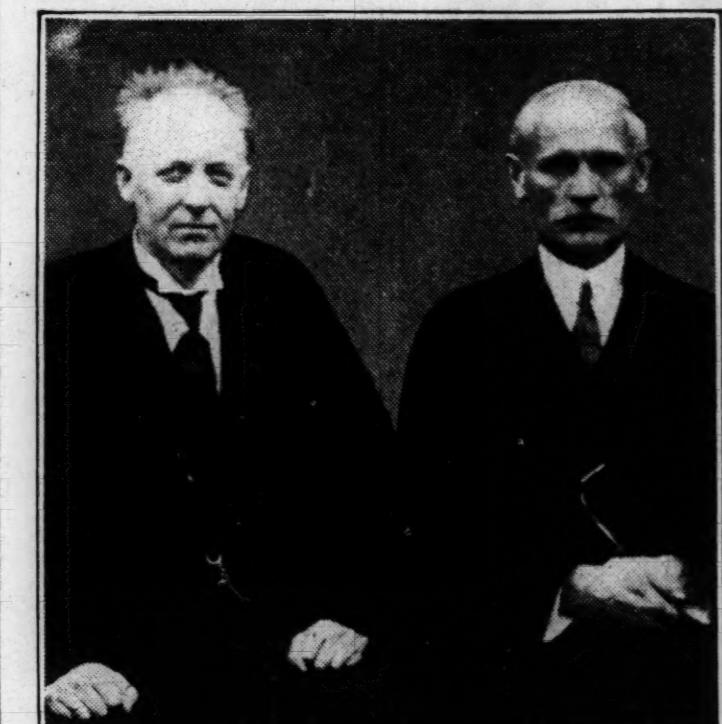
Favor Merchant Marine

Immediately preceding the election of officers the convention completed its routine business by the adoption of committee reports. Included among them was that of the naval committee which urged that "There be no reduction of the enlisted personnel of the navy at this time," and advocated the establishment of a sound policy to insure an adequate merchant marine.

Another contest prevailed in the election of a new president for the women's auxiliary of the Legion, but only four ballots were necessary when Mrs. Adalin Wright Macaulay, of Menominee, Wis., was declared elected.

The new vice-presidents are: Mrs. J. E. Barcus, Indianapolis; Mrs. W. E. Beals, Seattle; Mrs. Hazel Menz, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Walter L. Davol, East Providence, R. I., and Mrs. E. C. McGlossen, Lincoln, Neb.

Anti-Saloon League of Norway in Operation



TWO LEADERS OF NEW BODY
Left to Right—The Rev. Joh. M. Wilcox, President, and the Rev. David Ostlund, Secretary, of Powerful New Church Organization.

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

CINEMATOGRAPHIC problems were discussed recently by the International Congress sitting in Paris, and some of the decisions, which can indeed be questioned, and which lend themselves to satire, at any rate show the universal character and the possibilities, desirable and undesirable, of the new international language. One smiles when one is informed that the delegates at the World Motion-Picture Congress pledged themselves not to make "villains" of foreigners. One smiles when one is informed that the same delegates agreed that would-be historical films should respect the ascertained facts of history. Maybe it is impossible to put these resolutions into practice, but it is good that they should be taken. There are certain conventions in literature, as well as in the picture trade, which are perhaps mischievous. Thus it is generally understood that a philistine must be a Frenchman. There is a type of boorish American origin who is invariably French. Again, there are recognized fictions regarding the Frenchwoman. Then there is the rather heavy German "villain," and there is the Spanish Don Juan, and the traitor and spy of Central Europe, and the Slavonic trouble-maker, bushy-bearded and unkempt. There is, further, the almond-eyed, soft-footed colored personage who plays a wicked part. Now if the wish expressed in Paris by representatives of many nations is fulfilled, all these lay-figures will be relegated to the lumber room. If an American producer wants a "villain" he must choose an American "villain." If an English producer is to depict a "scoundrel," his "scoundrel" must be English.

Factor in Good Will

Undoubtedly tact is required to prevent misunderstandings between peoples being engendered by the motion-pictures. It will be remembered that Mexico barred the films of an American company because a Mexican had been presented as a dastardly person. Recently Spain was seriously annoyed, at a Fairbanks production. Perhaps it is foolish to take these matters to heart, but they should be realized, and the extraordinary reach of the present-day film, and its power of arousing national susceptibilities, should never be forgotten. Some time ago attention was called to the practice of misrepresenting not only foreign countries but one's own country on the screen, and steps were immediately taken to eliminate, for example, scenes showing breaches of the prohibition laws, which might have an unpleasant propagandist purpose in the United States and give an entirely false picture of America abroad. Certainly one does not desire to push things to extremes, and there are a number of classics of the screen which could not have been produced, had the suggested rules against the foreign "villain" been rigorously enforced. It is difficult to suppose, for instance, that any Englishman took exception to "Broken Blossoms" because Griffith is American and the central brutal personage is English. Nevertheless, though there may be exceptions, the rule is worth while. Some of the delegates would have made reservations as to the compulsory nature of the resolution, but in the plenary session there was a unanimous vote. It was agreed on all hands that cinema should be "a factor in the promotion of international good will." It was recommended that "the beauties and finer qualities of foreign peoples should be put forward as far as possible" and derogatory representations which might foster mischievous sentiments be banned.

Historical Accuracy

As for the striving for historical accuracy, it is altogether admirable.

NORWAY TO VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Churches Organize Anti-Saloon League to Uphold Present Conditions

which reached its culmination during 1922 and 1923. Moreover, the lack of teeth in the prohibition law led numerous Norwegian physicians during this time to prescribe alcohol for beverage purposes. During 1923 such doctors sold liquor prescriptions for 11,000,000 Norwegian crowns (about \$2,500,000). More than 1,000,000 liters of brandy and other strong drink was sold the same year by the drug stores.

Cases of Drunkenness

The effects on sobriety of all this liquor can be seen by reference to the number of drunkenness offenses. While the yearly average for the nine prohibition years is considerably better than the yearly average for the last four years preceding prohibition—an average of 37,423 cases as compared with 54,787—the excellent results which followed the strong war-time prohibition during 1917 and 1918 were succeeded by worse and worse results until the climax was reached with over 49,000 drunkenness offenses in 1923, more than double the number of 1918.

The effects of war-time prohibition had been very satisfactory, but when the war came to an end in 1918, the question of restarting the "bolag" (brandy selling companies) was referred to the people in a general plebiscite and gave a dry majority of 184,344 votes.

The brandy bolags have thus been closed now since Dec. 18, 1916. In the year 1894 the Norwegian Parliament passed a law, proposed by the temperance leader, Svenn Aarrestad, by which the people of Norway were given the power to decide locally whether they wanted the bolag business in the future or not. The law was a step to woman suffrage, as Norwegian women up to that time had had no vote in any public matter. Now they were given the same right as men as regards the liquor question.

From the time that this law was made effective, in 1895, a hard fight has been carried on against the brandy bolags. Norway will decide on Oct. 18 whether they are to return, and there is every hope that its answer will be a decided negative.

PENAL TRAINING SPREAD ADVISED

Protective Penology Outlined to Prison Association by Sanford Bates

has been formed among the Christian churches of Norway, in a way an Anti-Saloon League, which very likely will be the strongest force for upholding the present prohibition. In this organization 16 nation-wide Christian denominations have joined. Not only the free religious churches, but also the State Church is represented in the movement. Bishop Johan Lunde of Oslo, Primate of Norway, and Bishop Peter Hognestad of Bergen are the representatives of the State Church to the Anti-Saloon League.

This accession to the dry forces strengthens the hope that the plebiscite on Oct. 18 will result in a great victory for the drys of Norway. Had the plebiscite taken place during the latter part of 1923, or in the spring of 1924, it would very likely have resulted in the abolition of Norwegian prohibition of brandy.

Those who are familiar with the history of England will know that the Government of Norway did not do that which was attributed to him. Yet however legendary a particular anecdote may be, it may have an inner significance which it is foolish to destroy. A symbol is always illuminating. His

symbol is impossible, and it were possible that it might be undesirable that it would rob us of ideals, examples, and inspiring illustrations.

Parliament Acts

So widespread was the dissatisfaction with Norwegian prohibition

then that the Government considered a plebiscite to be unnecessary.

However, Parliament did not support the Government's proposal, and voted it down by 85 votes against 65 in July, 1924, whereupon the Berge Government resigned, and

Johan Ludwig Mowinckel formed a

new Government, that had as its

foremost task to enforce the

brandy ban that the people of Norway could be able to form a judgment whether prohibition should be kept or abolished.

In the Provinces

Escaping from the tumult of the crowded capital for a brief respite, the writer visited the quiet countryside. The impression was altogether heartening. Too often are we disposed to judge France by the hectic and phrenetic city on the Seine. But Paris is not France. It is a special corner of the country with habits and reactions of its own. The provinces have an unmistakable air of prosperity. They are serious, rich, calm, undisturbed by the multifarious problems which seem so overwhelming in the artificial atmosphere of the cosmopolitan capital. All the agitations, the rumors, of which we make so much, are seen in their true light. They are the front on the surface. Nobody who has visited the smiling landscape of Normandy or Brittany, or Burgundy, can doubt that the future of France is bright. France, certainly, has become much more of an industrial country than it was, but fundamentally it is still agricultural, and is as self-contained as a land can be. Its soil yields an abundance of fruit and corn, and wherever one went there were striking evidences of real wealth. The peasant is content. He is still thrifty. There is no distress. Cheerfulness is cultivated as well as crops. It is a necessary corrective to the pessimism which is often expressed in the towns, that one should look upon this land of plenty with its polite and pleasant people. Then one is persuaded that whatever difficulties may temporarily assail the French, they will pull through before in far more unfavorable circumstances. One is bound to note the political commotions, the diplomatic troubles, the economic upheavals, but though one cannot always write of the peaceful deep-rooted countryside, it should always be remembered that here is an aspect of France which we are apt to forget, but it is an aspect that has perhaps more importance than the ephemeral phenomena of Parisian life.

WIRE SERVICE UPSET BY AURORA BOREALIS

Brilliant Display Seen After Day of Interruptions

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—A magnetic storm of unusual intensity swept over the northeastern United States and Canada yesterday. Aurora borealis, maker of celestial fireworks, caused earth currents that stopped the operation of telegraph and cable wires entirely for a period, and throughout the day crippled both land and cable services.

Slow transmission of market transactions between Wall Street and London was caused by the magnetic disturbances.

Telegraph experts reported that the disturbance apparently did not go south and west beyond New York, but the fact that wires in this locality were paralyzed at different periods during the day affected messages going to and from all sections of the country, and to foreign countries. For a while nearly every wire in the New York offices of the Associated Press was useless in Canada, and the Canadian press and telegraph companies likewise found their wires seriously affected.

Efforts were made by telegraph experts to work adjustments to meet the frequent changes in earth currents, but aurora borealis worked fast for human hands.

A vivid display of aurora borealis was visible here shortly before 10 o'clock last night. The beams shooting up toward the zenith across a clear sky.

STATE DRY LAW NEED STRESSED

California's Wright Act Is "Under Fire" but Drys Meeting Wet Attacks

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Why is the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment so desperately anxious to defeat the Wright Prohibition Act in Initiative Measure No. 9?

Here in part is the answer: In the six months ending June 30, 1926, the following has been accomplished by county officials in northern California co-operating with federal aids under the Wright Act: Still seized, 233; spirits seized, 22,308 gallons; malt seized, 4,338 gallons; wine seized, 29,517 gallons; mash seized, 523,767 gallons; places raided, 2,259; number of arrests, 2,662; autos seized, 35; court prosecutions, 2,071; fines imposed, \$434,114; days jail sentence, 13,916; man days for county operatives, 1,504; cost for county operatives including auto hire and buys, \$23,105; man days of federal operatives, 1,030; paid to prohibition officers, \$30,355; value of property seized, \$1,450,119.

These figures are official, compiled from the records of the United States Prohibition Office for Northern California.

California. They furnish the key to the wet's apprehension as voiced by the "California Minute Man," official organ of the association, California division. The answer to this entire question, the drys are showing, lies in the increasing effectiveness of county co-operation with federal forces in combating bootlegging operations. The success of this work is becoming so pronounced as to endanger not only Canadian and Mexican sources of liquor supply and domestic distilling but the pretended probity of the wet's personal liberty propaganda, including the familiar appendage, "no saloons ever."

The wet's amaze even many opposed to prohibition by the character of arguments advanced urging repeal of the Wright law. Aside from the referendum argument which the vote is supposed to furnish on the Volstead law, repeal is calculated to free peace officers of a "disagreeable burden, relieving our taxpayers of a tremendous expense" and "nullify the effect of President Coolidge's executive order concerning co-operation between federal, state and county offices." These statements are from an article in the "Minute Man" and intended for wet consumption.

HOMESTEADING IN ALBERTA

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Since the beginning of the present year, approximately 198,000 acres of dominion lands have been taken for homesteads in the Edmonton district. The number of those who obtained this land for farming purposes is 1240. These figures are considerably in excess of the number of homesteads filed upon in the corresponding period in 1925.

A prominent manufacturer has

New York Children Make Ready To Choose Their Favorite Bird

Pupils in Schools Being Helped to Know Many Varieties

—Robin and Bluebird Have New Rivals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Down in the East Side, where the only bird of color is the gay, green parrot that sits on the organ grinder's box, the school

children cast votes every three years for their favorite bird. Herefore, with impoverished taste, they have headed the list with the robin and bluebird. This year they are getting ready to make a choice once more.

Quite unconsciously the little girl who lives in a "walk-up" flat, on the fourth floor of one of the tenements along a push-cart lane, and who said that she would vote for the sparrow "because it's the only real bird I've ever seen," has been the inspiration for renewed activities this year on the part of the bird study committee of the public schools.

The most systematic study of birds in the history of the public schools in New York began this fall, according to Miss Ellen M. Phillips, chairman of the committee and principal of the John Burroughs School. Seventy teachers are co-operating, and the hope is that at least half of the 1,000,000 pupils in the public schools will vote next spring at the bird polls.

A prominent manufacturer has promised to make 200,000 sets of colored pictures of birds to be distributed according to the bird calendar which the committee has prepared for study in the schools.

The American Museum of Natural History is sending the stuffed reproductions of the birds under consideration every month. Lantern slides, too, to show the birds in their habitats, are being provided.

Some of the schools have a musical record which gives the calls of the birds. The New York Zoological Garden and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden are also co-operating.

Meanwhile, the children are collecting everything they see of birds in papers and magazines and filling scrapbooks with them. Some of them are building bird-houses.

"It is our desire to keep this bird study from being a textbook affair," Miss Phillips said. "Rather, we are trying to develop new sources of pleasure among the children in New York's public schools. We are thinking forward to the time when these same pupils will be working and often eight hours' leisure time which they will have every day. It is those hours for which there should be preparation, we believe. Any time spent now in bird study will bring full returns in happiness later on, we feel sure."

FIFTH AVENUE—MADISON AVENUE—THIRTY-FOURTH STREET—THIRTY-FIFTH STREET

New York

RADIO

PERMANENCY
IS SEEN IN
RADIO DESIGNRadio Now Making Appeal
to Better Type of
Person

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The fifth annual Chicago Radio Show is pronounced an unquestionable success from both the standpoint of the exhibitors and the visitors to the Coliseum. From reports of the various manufacturers represented, it is estimated that the industry will have a volume of trade exceeding \$500,000,000 for the coming season.

That the general public believes in radio and the show is evidenced by the record-breaking crowd that has passed through the gates. The officials conservatively estimated the grand total would be around 180,000 people.

Exhibitors say the caliber of the visitors to the show has been higher this year than ever before. From the inquiries made at the various booths and the comments passed by those viewing the many exhibits, the attendants have come to the conclusion that there has been something of a renaissance in radio interest. The idle curiosity seeker has ceased to be predominant in the crowds, and in his place is the more serious person who is out looking for the best in radio for permanent home installation. This change in make-up of the crowd has been the biggest instrumental feature in the

development of business, it is asserted.

"Radio manufacturing is fast becoming like any other established reputable business," states the headquarters of the show for the Radio Manufacturing Association. "The manufacturers themselves have cleaned up within the industry and in so doing have won public confidence. The passing of the doubter from the show visitors and the arrival of the sensible buyer is due to this purging. Radio advertising has been elevated and the booth attendants at the show no longer have to talk to cover up misstatements placed before the reading public."

That the radio shows in both New York and Chicago will be as big as never next year is shown in the list of renewed contracts for exhibition space. Between 60 and 70 per cent renewals are on file for the 1927 radio world's fair, and the sixth annual Chicago show is running close to 60 per cent on renewals, with two days to go.

The United States won honors in the international home-constructed sets contest, when E. T. Flewelling, chairman of the board of judges, announced that the receiver made by Harry C. Rowe Jr., a 16-year-old pupil in the Lane Technical High School, Chicago, was the best. Young Rowe's masterpiece was a superb superheterodyne, installed in a de luxe cabinet, five feet high. H. Budd, 102 St. John's Park, Blackheath, London, Eng., was awarded second honors. The English sets were submitted by a London radio magazine after an elimination contests had been held in London.

The display of home-constructed sets was featured by the receivers of freak conception and those of multi-tube variety. At the last minute, Jack Hartley, 16-year-old Brooklyn boy, who won the world's championship at the Radio World's Fair, found it impossible to ship his prize receiver.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 16

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WPK, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters) 8:30 to 11 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental program.

CRNO, Ottawa, Ont. (433 Meters) 7:30 p. m.—Cozy Corner for Girls and Boys, Uncle Dick, 8—Laurel concert orchestra, 9—Studio program, dance music.

WVAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters) 4:30 p. m.—Talk, 4:35—News flashes, 7—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McArt, 8—The Republic Band, 9—The Big Band, 9:30—Eisenberg and his Sunfoppers, 7:30—Football and news flashes, 7:35—Weather report, 8—Concert program, 9—Musical program, 10—News flash.

WKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (441 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 2 p. m.—Interdenominational church services under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Church, 3:30—Young People's Conference with Dr. Daniel Polling, 5:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WJZ, New York City (432 Meters) 9 a. m.—Children's hour, 11—Park Avenue Baptist Church service, 3:35 p. m.—Musical program from Syracuse, N. Y., 4:30—Music recital from Union College Chapel, 5—Young People's Conference with Dr. Daniel Polling, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 2 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:30—Musical program, 6—Orchestra concert, 7:30—Sports musical program; Major Bowes and the "Capitol Family," 8:15—Radio hour.

WVAC, New York City (432 Meters) 6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, Eizi Covato and his Flottilla Club orchestra, 7—Baseball scores, children's period, 8—Concert by Dr. Daniel Polling, 9:

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Lincoln's Autobiography, Plus

A Review by WILLIAM E. BARTON, Author of "The Life of Abraham Lincoln"

An Autobiography of Abraham Lincoln. Consisting of the Personal Portions of his Letters, Speeches and Conversations. Compiled and Annotated by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.

FIRST by his monograph in the notable Yale historical series, and then by his biography, "Lincoln," Dr. Stephenson has within a very few years come well toward the front as an interpreter of him whom we justly acclaim the first American. Now—in a thick octavo of 500 pages he presents Abraham Lincoln as the teller of his own life story.

The first surprise of the reader is the bulk of the book. Abraham Lincoln himself thought no one could make much of a biography of him. When John Locke Scripps went to Springfield, in May, 1860, and proposed to write a campaign life of the nominee of the Chicago convention, Lincoln said: "Why, Scripps, neither you nor any one else can find anything to make a biography of me out of. He added that one single line in Gray's "Elegy" told the whole story of his life:

The short and simple annals of the poor.

The Beginnings

But Lincoln had already written a short autobiographical sketch for Jesse Fell, and it filled two pages and ran half way down the third page of ordinary notebook paper. And Lincoln did much more than that for Scripps, writing an autobiographical narration in the third person, which ran to much greater length. Both these autobiographies are preserved in the original. Mr. Fell's daughters hold to their father's manuscript, though they have had many offers for it, and the Library of Congress has the Scripps manuscript.

These two documents interwoven constitute the basis of any possible autobiography of Lincoln, but there are not all. Lincoln wrote in the notebook of an artist named Hicks an account of his early life. It was only a single page, but it had one or two lines not in either of the others.

And besides these, Lincoln in a number of his letters, told more or less about himself and his family. A letter written in 1848, while he was in Congress, to Hon. Solomon Lincoln of Hingham, Mass., recorded the basic facts of Abraham Lincoln's ancestry as he had learned them from his father; and this greatly assisted later in establishing a connection between his own and the historic New England family of Lincoln. Also, his letter of April 1, 1854, to Jessie Lincoln of Virginia, was and is legitimate and fruitful material for autobiography. His letters to Samuel Haycraft in 1860 add more material. So that Lincoln really wrote a good deal which he knew to be the autobiography when he was writing it.

Bits of Narrative

But in addition to all this, Lincoln, from time to time, in his speeches and papers, included, almost if not quite unconsciously, bits of narrative about himself. The assembling of these and of these only would be an interesting task, and would make an interesting little volume, perhaps one-tenth the size of that which Dr. Stephenson has compiled.

Where has Dr. Stephenson obtained all the other nine-tenths? Mainly from the various editions of Lincoln's writings and speeches. And here the question arises: What constitutes autobiography?

For instance, on April 6, 1859, Lincoln responded to an invitation to attend a Jefferson banquet in Boston. He declined, but wrote out something of his political convictions. By way of illustration of the way the two parties as they had previously existed seemed to him to have changed their opinions till they exchanged them, he related this incident:

I remember once being much amused at seeing two partially intoxicated men engaged in a fight with their great overcoats on, with their great overcoats on, and having fought himself out of his own coat and into that of the other.

Limits of Autobiography

That, as relating an incident of which he professed to have been a witness, might have been accepted as a part of his life-story, though it would have been more certain if he had been one of the participants of an "autobiographer."

Moreover, Lincoln's illustrations of stories of "a man I know in France" or elsewhere may be presumed not always to have been intended to be accepted as strictly historical. But granting that the fight was a part of his actual experience, and so is entitled to a place in his life-story, does the remainder of the letter, which tells how the Whigs and Democrats have shifted about until they have adopted each other's policies, belong in the category of autobiography?

Lincoln's letters to several people telling how he had hoped to become Land Commissioner when he left Congress are autobiographical, but are his opinions of the same period on the Mexican War in any proper sense autobiography?

Dr. Stephenson thinks so, and that is what makes the book so thick. He has interpreted Lincoln's expressed opinion on almost any subject as a disclosure of his thoughts at that period, and hence as being a part of his life story, self-told.

Not Without Precedent

Dr. Stephenson is not without precedent in his conception of autobiography. R. M. Johnson's work on Napoleon, "The Corsican," is his acknowledged model. It greatly enlarges the book, and there is something to be said for the method. But if the method is correct, then, whenever a man talks about, he talks about himself, and for every idle word he must give account to the compiler and editor of his autobiography.

For one thing Dr. Stephenson makes what is almost an apology, the inclusion of a number of Lincoln's stories in the material of this book. Any biographer of Lincoln must realize his embarrassment in

this matter. For Lincoln certainly told stories. And yet it is almost impossible to find one of the stories which he told in any of his really authentic material. He did not tell stories in his serious addresses, nor in the speeches that he wrote out to be printed.

The writer of this review confronted this situation when he wrote his "Life of Abraham Lincoln." There had been chapter on "The Honest Lincoln, and there either was a swamp of material or there was not any. Lincoln's humor was not to be found in his serious addresses, at least not in any such quantity as to make a chapter. And the stories that Lincoln was alleged to have told were mostly of doubtful authenticity. What should an author do? The course determined upon was to select a few of the apparently best authenticated of Lincoln's alleged stories, those that fitted into probable situations in his experience, and tell them as rather more than likely to be genuine. This present writer did that with his eyes open, and he still thinks that was the right method. Even if it should be shown, as it probably cannot be shown, that some of those stories were not really told by Lincoln, the picture is more nearly true than it would have been if no stories were included. Dr. Stephenson apparently has reached the same conclusion, and because it is one on which the present writer gave himself no little solicitude, he is the more glad to say that he thinks Dr. Stephenson's method in this regard is correct.

More Doubtless Material

But there are a good many instances in which Dr. Stephenson has taken over material from alleged conversations of Lincoln where the question appears more grave. President Eliot said that the average American cannot see straight, hear straight, or think straight, or relate accurately, one hour afterward, an incident which he witnessed or a conversation in which he was a participant. And many of the alleged conversations with Lincoln were first taken into form for printing, not one hour, but many years afterward. It is here that Dr. Stephenson appears to us to have been too hospitable. To be sure, these informal utterances give color to what would have been comparatively dull reading had the selection been confined to indubitably authentic material; but we are supposed to be dealing with what Lincoln is known actually to have said about himself.

So the two adverse criticisms on this book are, first, that it is made up mainly of things which Lincoln said about other people or things than himself or his own experiences; and, secondly, that in some instances it is not quite unconscious, bits of narrative about himself. The resemblance of these and of these only would be an interesting task, and would make an interesting little volume, perhaps one-tenth the size of that which Dr. Stephenson has compiled.

Furthermore, if one is in any doubt as to the wisdom of anything that Dr. Stephenson has thought well to include, he may make such elisions as

he deems suitable; for a carefully arranged Table of Sources is appended. To any one who has made such compilation, this table tells a story of patient effort to be accurate. It requires more than a good pair of shears and a pot of paste to compile a volume of this character, and if in any particular a review of the author differs from that of the author as to what might have been asserted, it may truthfully be answered that Dr. Stephenson considered anything to be legitimate material for autobiography which, in the judgment of the compiler, showed the kind of man Lincoln was at that time. And the compiler has given precisely the kind of book he intended to give.

Bricks Without Straw

If only Lincoln had kept a diary, as Gideon Welles did, and had not gone over it like Welles, and changed it in the light of subsequent events so that we sometimes are not sure which two or three possible meanings really represent him! If he had kept a journal like that systematic and much misunderstood man Salmon P. Chase, or that impartial recorder of weather and sermon and incident botanical or political, Orville H. Browning, whose Diary is soon to be published by the Illinois State Historical Society—what would we not give for such a document! How we should like to look over Abraham Lincoln's shoulder as, having pulled off his new and tight boots, he told how he felt as he was preparing for bed after that melancholy event, the first inaugural ball. What would we give to have his reflections on the night of the battle of Bull Run, or of Fredericksburg?

But we have none of these things. The Lincoln of that period is almost intangible. If he was an autobiographical at all, he was so by indirection and without intent to be so. We shall not chide Dr. Stephenson for making bricks without straw, nor for gathering stubble when he had no other material. For he greatly wanted to furnish his full tale of brick, and we wish he could have done it. The material was not available, and he has used the best that could be had.

A Handsome Volume

Whatever divergence of opinion there may be as to Dr. Stephenson's making a big book out of material that might have seemed to a less hospitable man to justify only a small one, the book is a convenient arrangement of material, most of it indubitably authentic, and the question about the rest not always very important. It makes a handsome volume, a credit to author and publisher alike.

Furthermore, if one is in any doubt as to the wisdom of anything that Dr. Stephenson has thought well to include, he may make such elisions as

A Cheerful Swinnerton

Summer Storm, by Frank Swinnerton. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

FRANK SWINNERTON'S new novel is in gentler mood than "Nocturne" or "The Elder Sister." It is also less profound. Mr. Swinnerton is still writing about the English working-girl of the better class. He still presents with patient fidelity a mosaic of a girl's emotions and reflections. He still chooses for the foundation of his story the love of two women for one man. But this time he is easier with his readers;

to what concerns herself, more because she really has a past—and a present—to hide. Polly with her homely background of affectionate father, mother, brother and sister, has nothing to hide. Beatrice, colder and more selfish, dominates the office and Polly finds her hard to get on with.

The Storm Gathers

Into the slightly uneasy relations between the two girl-partners comes Henry Falconer. His acquaintance with Beatrice goes back into that mysterious past; to Polly's interest and somewhat inquisitive eyes it seems that there is a little more than friendship between them. Little by little, Falconer turns to the younger girl; little by little Polly responds to his gentle approaches. All the time Beatrice becomes more difficult and more mysterious. There are queer fragments of incident; Beatrice's fear of some imaginary pursuer, the terrified haste with which she passes the door of the flat below hers, the name that Polly discovers in an old schoolbook, the wedding ring rescued from a crack in the office flooring where it had been dropped. And Mr. Theodore Abel—the whence, the why and whither of him?

At the end, the affair of Polly and Falconer is happily solved, the nice little girl gets her reward, and the haughty beauty passes into outer darkness in a taxi cab with Mr. Abel amid literal wailing and gnashing of teeth. The "summer storm" in question is one of those that are a long time coming up, with a protracted period of premonitory growls. Then at last the wind and the rain come. Polly snaps at Falconer two pertinent questions: "What do you do with your time?" and "Why don't you marry Beatrice?" Beatrice flashes upon him all the magnetism of her beauty, is repulsed, and vanishes from sight in a fury of shame and disappointment. The air crackles about the three and one

fears for all of them. Then the sun comes out. There is a beautiful rainbow, and everybody smiles except poor Beatrice; even that Mr. Abel, we suppose.

Polly Well Drawn

Certainly Polly is Swinnerton at his best; Polly, fresh, honest and sensible, alive to all sorts of memories and reflection that arise from the ordinary or extraordinary experiences of her days, and to the other more subtle memories and forgotten impressions that run back into the unknown. A feminine reader must get the feeling that Polly is her own other self. To produce that feeling is high art. Here, too, in its best form is Swinnerton's method of developing a narrative, by a series of tiny faithful details. It is realism made romantic because it is presented through the medium of some questioning, astonished character like Polly.

On the other hand, some of the elements in "Summer Storm" are not Swinnerton's best. The interest could not be more poignant if we could feel more sympathy for Beatrice. Moreover, the mystery is too much stressed, and too little motivated. Theodore Abel, in particular, is baffling for no very good reason. It seems as if the author had set to work to construct a more elaborate and mysterious plot than he usually invents; then became impatient of it, and straightened out the tangles too negligently. Perhaps he has been so intent that his novels lack action and wished to supply that deficiency; though why that should be a lack when a writer can so startlingly depict the inner, emotional life, is not even a question.

As we implied earlier, the book makes less demand on the reader's intelligence than does the best of Swinnerton's former work—and less on the emotions. At the same time it is more gracious, with its pleasant pictures of Polly's family at home. Mr. Swinnerton, who is now in the United States, will probably find his new book making friends for him outside the circle of the elect who he has hitherto been enthralled.

Before the Spectator

The Beginnings of English Literary Periodicals, by Walter Graham. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch. \$2.50.

BEWILDERED and disturbed by this ever-rising tide of periodical print, do we ever stop to ask: How did it all begin? We can think back to the momentous origin of fearless, independent reviewing when the Edinburgh was founded just a century and a quarter ago; back perhaps another half-century to the Gentleman's Magazine, that worthy progenitor of polite entertainment in periodical form; and finally to the inimitable Spectator and Tatler, which remain the sole examples of periodical classics to be handed on bodily to school and college students. And back of that? Here is the modest volume that supplies the answer.

Here, out of the remote beginnings which "may be found in advertisements for books, abstract serials, periodical catalogues, pamphlets, entertaining features in newspapers and half-sheet folios of political satire which appeared before 1700," the author shows how literary news began to separate itself from advertisements.

A Blessed Beginning

This was a blessed beginning, indeed, though the good work does not seem universally consummated. But at all events, Mr. Graham cites chapter and verse to prove that by the middle of the seventh century "curious and ingenious readers" (as they are often called) had begun to demand "an impartial account of books printed in all parts of Europe." One sees who set out to satisfy the demand proposed to him in a middle course "between tedious extracts and superficial catalogues made up only of title and preface."

Among the more formal beginnings of "tedious abstracts" it would seem that we must find the origin in the imposing Journal des Savans founded in 1665 and continuing to the present day. Its ambitious aim was "to give information concerning new happenings in the Republic of Letters," providing summaries of what the new books "treat and in what they may be useful."

In England the immediate imitation of this French model was the Weekly Memorials for the Ingenious, which the publishers frankly sought to make more diverting than its predecessor and by which they hoped to "raise in men a gust and appetite to learning." Of all these efforts the climax was a new monthly launched in July, 1691, first under the name of The History of Learning and soon afterward called The Works of the Learned, or An Historical Account and Impartial Judgment of Books Newly Printed, both Foreign and Domestic. In this, the author incautiously remarks, "are surely the beginnings of literary criticism."

By means of the least interesting characters are those dealing with the welfare work of the corporation for the benefit of employees. The book is generously illustrated with photographs which are materially helpful in understanding the successive processes by which the ore comes from the earth to its final distribution as some one or another of the many steel products, "from wire to skyscraper."

The Ninth Wave, by Carl Van Doren (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2), traces the lives of two individuals whose boyhoods were spent in the same boisterous pranks, who passed together through the fine frenzy of making over the world, whose tastes and dreams were similar, and who fell in love with the same woman. The influences which touched their lives up to this point were almost identical, and yet curiously their differing responses to these influences led them to widely divergent ways and successes. The device of showing two individuals subject to the same influences, and remaining throughout the best of friends, is effective in proving that character is the determining factor.

The life of the one who made the greater financial success is sketched while the story of the simple-hearted professor is carefully and lovingly drawn.

Even more interesting to the gen-

eral reader, certainly more amusing, is the rise of the other stream of periodicals which engulfs us today. The magazines of entertainment they were to the seventeenth century public and, it may be observed, far more numerous than those of education—seen as now. What names they bore! Mercurius Jooces, Mercurius Infernus, Decembris Rides, Hereditus Rides, or a discourse between Jess and Ermene, Sportive Wit, Muses, Merriment, The Diverting Post, The Wandering Spy! One of the most novel and original anticipations of the Spectator was the Weekly Comedy, which poured its wit through the lips of such dramatic persons as:

Snarl, a disband Captain Sribble, a newswriter All-Craft, a turncoat Canti, a precision Squeak, a shaver Whim, a projector Folio, a minister Squeak, a poet Plush, a quack Prim, a beau

Ephemera and trifling as most of these were, they prepared the way for the advent of the Spectator; and they found their immediate climax in "The Gentleman's Journal, or the Monthly Miscellany, by way of a Letter to a Gentleman in the Country, Consisting of News, History, Philosophy, Poetry, Music, Translations, etc."—pretentious publications of 64 pages, which holds the position of the first magazine in the modern sense.

Fall of Humor

Deservedly forgotten as these short-lived sheets have been and worthless as they may be, the story of their fleeting but no less real efforts to meet a perennial human need is a fascinating one. For us today their very titles, not to speak of samples of their contents, are full of humor. So full, indeed, that we do not see how this author can be very sober about it all. His treatise is as solemn as—doctoral dissertation; he never smiles. Obviously he concerns himself strictly, almost sternly, with presenting the facts. Perhaps he prefers to let us discover the humor for ourselves.

And his reward, we may assure him, is to beguile us for a few hours from the contemporary ephemera which doth so beset us and to send us into diverting and instructive exploration of these historically important beginnings.

A Sentimental Journey, Letters to Eliza and Other Pieces, by Laurence Sterne. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$3.50.

George Washington, the Image and the Man, by W. E. Woodward. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$4.

The Story of Methodism, by H. E. Luccock and Paul Hutchinson. New York: The Methodist Book Concern. \$4.

Announcement is made of the merger of the London publishing firm of T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., with Ernest Benn, Ltd. The merger brings together two well-known firms, one of which is curiously different. Ernest Benn's firm is the last word in modern energetic publishing, in both its book and its periodical departments. The Unwin firm followed the old classical publishing methods and has been responsible for some of the finest volumes printed in the last 40 years.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Orpheus, or the Music of the Future, by W. J. Turner. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

King Goshawk and the Birds, by Edgar Crisostom. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

Prohibition at Its Worst, by Irving Fisher. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

The Law of Social Revolution, by the Labor Research Study Group, Scott Nearing, leader. New York: Social Science Publishers.

Galahad, by John Erskine. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.50.

How to Study in College, by Leah A. Headley. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.

Neemiah the Builder, by Eleanor Wood Whitman. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. \$2.

Contemporary American Criticism, by James Floyd Bowman. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

Current Reviews, by Lewis Washington Smith. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

Rewards of Reading, by Frank L. Mott. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

WALL STREET CONFUSED BY MARKET DROP

Sentiment as to Outlook for Stocks Is Divided—Col. Ayres' Announcement

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Special)—Quite largely as a result of the extensive and rather unexpected decline in stocks pretty much throughout yesterday's business session, speculative sentiment in Wall Street after the close was more unsettled and divided than for some time.

The previous reactionary movement did not cause special surprise, as it was generally agreed, even by those who had been in favor of the upward movement in stocks, that they had brought rather high levels and that brought loans were high also.

The report that appeared to culminate for the time being near the close of business on Thursday was fully expected. Even when stocks were selling off most rapidly it was pointed out that, in view of the sound condition of business throughout the country, the already made and the high rates of dividends assured for 1926 as a whole, stocks were bound to hold relatively well during the period of selling and to recover as soon as it subsided.

This is what happened, but, as already mentioned, yesterday's reaction went further than had been looked for. It had been assumed that following the recovery, there would be a period of comparative dullness.

Apparently there were only two special announcements to which yesterday's selling could be attributed. They were the reduction of \$100 per car in the prices of the Hudson Motor Company, and the attitude taken by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, with regard to the outlook for business during the rest of this year.

Competition in Motor Industry

Every one who is at all familiar with the automotive industry knows that the keenest kind of competition has existed for some time and that, if such a thing is possible, a still more rapid pace is being set constantly by the leaders in the industry in their efforts to market their cars ahead of those made by their competitors.

This high degree of competition naturally has reduced profits on each vehicle, and probably in most cases, in the aggregate as well. In fact, such reduced profits are now shown in the figures, notably in the most recent quarterly statement of the Hudson Motor Car. There is nothing to indicate a lessening of competition and a proportionate increase in profits as time goes on.

Colonel Ayres stressed the point that probably October would serve as an excellent barometer of what business is likely to be during November and December and the early months of next year. If there is further falling off in industrial lines, notably automobiles, and further liquidation of securities during the current month, he thinks that these tendencies will go farther each successive month.

On the other hand, it is his opinion that if business holds up well this month, there is not likely to be a period of depression during the months immediately following. Here in Wall Street there is about the same difference of opinion.

Steel Trade Prognostications

The decline in stocks earlier in this week was followed along by the statement of the Iron Age that there had been a lessening in the buying of certain steel products by automobile manufacturers and that their operating schedules had been reduced.

These statements were largely at variance with those of high officials of the leading companies in the industry who, even now, are talking optimistically about the outlook for their business during the coming months.

As far as from these reported conditions in the automotive industry, and the cotton situation in the south and the wheat situation in the northwest, there have been practically no discordant notes in the reports of general prosperity, and the market is up.

Under the heading of the un-

filled orders of the United States Steel Corporation showed an increase of a little more than 51,000 tons during the month of September. The carloadings of the railroads for the week ended Oct. 2 exceeded 1,000,000 cars to the extent of 20,000.

The large total represented an increase of more than 72,000 cars over the like week of 1925 and of 2500 cars over the preceding week of this year.

The production figures in the petro-

leum industry have not been especially striking, with a few exceptions, the petroleum shares in the stock market have been comparatively quiet and steady.

Chain Store Sales Gain

The sales of the leading chain stores are always regarded as furnishing an accurate indication of the degree of prosperity of the great number of people who patronize those institutions. Such sales for the 10 leading chain stores combined for the nine months ended Sept. 30 were close to \$400,000,000 and \$47,000,000, or 13.5 per cent. above the like period of the previous year.

Preliminary reports to the Federal Reserve Board from retail stores in all sections of the United States indicated that the volume of retail trade in September was larger than for the similar month last year.

The leading stores are certain that the South will recover within a reasonable time from the effects of the large indicated cotton crop and the correspondingly low prices now quoted. It is admitted, of course, that in the meantime, the movement of capital will be tied up and that buying power in various directions will be reduced and collections on the part of merchants and manufacturers who have sold to cotton growers on credit will be adversely affected.

On the other hand, the reassuring statements of President Coolidge, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and Secretary of Commerce Hoover will go a long way toward rectifying the whole situation.

The cotton crop of yesterday was attributed in some cities quite largely to the money market, but money was steady and unchanged at 5 per cent for all kinds of loans on collateral up to six months.

HENTER ON COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A New Orleans wire to Fenn & Beans quotes Secretary Henter of New Orleans Cotton Exchange as saying the recent decline of 22 per cent in the price of the cotton crop was warranted and the market will right itself if farmers get over their panic. He says that the market is not too high and not too great to be handled in regular markets if trade is marketed gradually.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Exchequer will profit by \$500,000 from the Anglo-Persian Oil melon, on the 5,000,000 shares owned. New shares, one of which is given to each holder, are to be issued to be worth \$1.50 each, besides a cash dividend of 12½ per cent, making 17 per cent for the year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16

MONEY MARKET

| Yr. 1926 | Div. | Company | Sales | High | Low | Last | Change | Yr. 1926 | Div. | Company | Sales | High | Low | Last | Change |
|----------|------|-----------------|------------|------|--------|------|--------|----------|------|----------------|--------|------|-----|------|--------|
| 220 | 20 | Am. & Sust. | 4,208,512 | 208½ | 208½ | 208½ | — | 253 | 237½ | Eaton Axle | 5,300 | 25½ | 24 | 24½ | — |
| 136 | 10 | Adams Express | 2,000 | 91 | 85 | 85 | — | 262 | 94½ | Eagle Pub Ser. | 300 | 94 | 85 | 85 | — |
| 22 | 10 | Adv. Rumely | 4,900 | 18½ | 16½ | 17 | — | 110½ | 102½ | EI Pella Pd. | 100 | 102 | 102 | 102 | — |
| 110 | 10 | Am. P. Co. | 2,300 | 58½ | 55 | 55½ | — | 34½ | 15½ | EI Pella Pd. | 11,800 | 102 | 102 | 102 | — |
| 110 | 10 | Am. Red. | 2,600 | 67½ | 65 | 65 | — | 264 | 89½ | EI Pella Pd. | 95 | 94 | 94 | 94 | — |
| 145½ | 10½ | Am. Red. | 1,000 | 128 | 127 | 126 | — | 128 | 102 | EI Pella Pd. | 11,800 | 102 | 102 | 102 | — |
| 1 | 1 | Ajax Rubber | 3,300 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | — | 142½ | 102 | EI Pella Pd. | 400 | 101 | 98 | 101 | — |
| 150 | 10 | Al. Can. Beau. | 800 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 72½ | 65½ | EI Pella Pd. | 1400 | 86 | 85 | 85 | — |
| 147 | 10 | Allied Chem. | 17,450,000 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ | — | 34½ | 102 | Fed. Mot. Cr. | 6,100 | 37 | 36 | 36 | — |
| 94½ | 7½ | Alma-Chalmers | 6,800 | 88 | 85 | 85 | — | 40 | 22½ | Erie | 4,500 | 38 | 35 | 35 | — |
| 100 | 10 | Am. Chem. p. f. | 1,100 | 120 | 120 | 119½ | — | 60½ | 53½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 3,800 | 47 | 47 | 47 | — |
| 110 | 10 | Am. Chem. p. f. | 1,100 | 120 | 120 | 119½ | — | 60½ | 53½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 3,800 | 47 | 47 | 47 | — |
| 32½ | 2½ | Ameras | 7,700 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — | 17½ | 17 | Erie 1st Pd. | 2,000 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — |
| 34½ | 1½ | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 42½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 12½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 10 | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17 | 17 | — | 104 | 34½ | Erie 1st Pd. | 400 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — |
| 14½ | 10 | Am. Ag. Chem. | 10,000 | 18 | 17</td | | | | | | | | | | |

BLUENOSE WINS THE FIRST RACE

Defeats Schooner Haligonian for Fishermen's Championship of Canada

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 16 (AP)—The schooner Bluenose today won the first race of a series with the Haligonian, to decide the Canadian championship of the North Atlantic fishing fleet.

Although beaten to the starting line by the Haligonian, which early established a considerable lead, the Bluenose gained steadily on its rival, proving anew her superiority. The Haligonian, designed to beat the Bluenose by the architect of both boats, proved a poor second on all points of sailing.

The Bluenose bettered the Haligonian off the wind and raced away from it in windward work.

Shortly after the first mark had been run, the Haligonian passed its rival and thereafter increased its lead with each leg of the race.

With a 20-knot wind from the northwest flecking Halifax harbor with whitecaps the Bluenose, and the Haligonian, got away at 9 o'clock.

After the start the Haligonian boat Capt. Angus Walters of the Bluenose to the starting line being across some seconds in the lead. Both schooners were carrying everything they had and made a striking picture as they tore for the line.

The course selected calls for a run downwind of the inner automatic buoy to the southeast buoy, a broad reach to the shut-in buoy, a thresh to windward of 11 miles to the inner automatic buoy and close haul home. The total distance is 39 miles.

Capt. Walters' audience served him in good stead in the down to the first mark. With free sheets he gradually cut down the lead established by Captain Crouse at the start, and when the mark was reached, the Haligonian was a scant length ahead. Both schooners were now to the starboard of the Bluenose, taking the windward position with courses shaped for Shut-In Island buoy. The champion continued to cut down the lead of the challenger and five minutes after passing the mark assumed the lead.

As the schooners jockeyed around the second mark the Bluenose had established a lead of one minute. The vessels were close hauled for the third mark. The wind had freshened to 25 knots and the Bluenose continued to increase its lead. The champion had shown her true colors by sailing to leeward. It could more than hold its own with the challenger off the wind, believed to be the Haligonian's best point of sailing.

Bluenose had established a lead of approximately half a mile as the schooners neared the third mark. Bluenose turned the buoy at 11:19:34 unofficial time; Haligonian at 11:23:35. The boats held on the starboard tack as they began their thresh to windward for the inner automatic, a distance of six miles.

At 12:22 p.m. the Haligonian came upwind on short tack and headed slightly to the leeward of the Bluenose. Two miles distant, the Bluenose, still on starboard tack, was within a quarter mile of the inner automatic buoy and was heading in under Chubucto head so that when a course about it could fetch the finish line the Bluenose away with cap full. At 12:28 the Bluenose came about and stood for the finish line.

The long period of uncertainty since the uncompleted international races of 1923, when the Bluenose sailed for home after refusing to run a race against the Haligonian, has apparently served to whet the appetite of the enthusiastic. The last few days have seen an influx of hundreds of persons to witness the first race of the series.

Capt. Moyle Crouse of the Haligonian and Capt. Angus Walters skipper of the Bluenose, an experienced ocean racer, gave the advance guards of the fans a thrill yesterday afternoon when the Haligonian met the late-arriving Bluenose off the harbor and stood an impromptu race for their fans. With the boats very nearly evenly matched, much if not all, will depend on seamanship with perhaps a little good fortune.

News that Captains Benjamin Pine and Clayton E. Morrissey of the Columbia and the Columbia respectively, had left last night for Halifax with pleasure locally and regret was expressed they would not be here for the opening of the series. The general sentiment of race followers here is that an international contest will follow the series with the local winner accepting Pine's challenge to race the Columbia off Gloucester.

The first prize in the series here will go to the boat winning two races. It will be \$2500 and a cup. The second award is \$1500.



Point is being made of the fact at Ohio State University that the Columbia, the first "Big Ten" to play in New York City on Saturday, is the first "Big Ten" eleven to play in New York City.

So Says Coach Brown of Boston University, Who Favors the "Play" System

To Model Army Mule and the Navy Goat

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 16

MRS. CLAY JUDSON, sculptor, has been appointed to model an army mule and a navy goat for presentation to the United States Military and Naval Academy teams after the service football classic here, Nov. 27. The figures of the mascots will be cast in bronze.

WASH. STATE HAS A STRONG LINE

Team Has Already Established a Reputation for Hard Playing

PULLMAN, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Defeating the College of Idaho, 25 to 6, in the first game of the season and holding the University of Southern California to a 16-to-7 score in a hard-fought game played in Los Angeles last Saturday, the state college of Washington football team has opened the 1926 season auspiciously and is now ranked high among the Pacific Coast Conference colleges while it was conceded only sixth place before the first contest. State is under entirely new coaching staff this year, which is headed by Fred Hollingshead, former Olympic Club of San Francisco mentor, A. B. Bailey, also of the club, is line coach.

Although hampered by a lack of promising material, Coach Hollingshead has built a team which has already established a reputation for hard playing. State has an exceptionally fine line, the strength of which was shown against Southern California when Morton Kner '27 and Morley Dry '28, famous Trojan players, were taken out of the game. Both point leaders in the entire country last season, were twice unable to score from the one-foot line after working the ball down the field to within arms' length of the State goal posts.

Lee Meeker '28 is the most outstanding player on the team, though weighing only 145 pounds. The undivided quarterback is being recommended for All-Coast honors by many authorities. The entire backfield is light, averaging only 162 pounds. F. E. Koen '27, E. F. Beck '28, R. J. Timmons '27, E. W. Dilts '28, R. J. Timmons '27, and C. W. Winkler '28.

Other promising backfield candidates are P. L. Turner '28; W. E. Linden '28; C. E. Sweet '28; Robert Moore '28; C. L. Gustafson '27; L. M. Cox '28.

The remaining games on State's schedule are as follows:

Oct. 13—University of Montana at Pullman; 23—University of Washington at Seattle; Nov. 6—University of Idaho at Moscow; 13—University of Oregon at Pullman homecoming; 20—Gonzaga University at Spokane.

"Football is Not a Game of Time"

So Says Coach Brown of Boston University, Who Favors the "Play" System

By the Associated Press

"Football is not a game of time any more than baseball," said Reginald W. Brown, head coach of football at Boston University, in a statement to the Associated Press. He expressed the opinion that fixing the time of a game by plays rather than by the hour is "materially regulate" the forward pass.

Couch Brown has tried out the play system in two regular games thus far, one last fall when he was coaching at Brown University, and the other against Howard College. The second, at this point, he was thoroughly convinced of its success. In his statement he said that members of the Football Rules Committee had been invited to these games but that none of them had attended.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

As a triple threat, Baker is considered one of the best in the Conference. The rules committee, however, who is going to do, as he can pass, kick or run the ends. He is fast on his feet but runs in straight slants, seldom curving, dodging or cutting back. Perhaps his chief fault is a tendency to ease up just as his blockers get him off the ball. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

As a triple threat, Baker is considered one of the best in the Conference. The rules committee, however, who is going to do, as he can pass, kick or run the ends. He is fast on his feet but runs in straight slants, seldom curving, dodging or cutting back. Perhaps his chief fault is a tendency to ease up just as his blockers get him off the ball. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too much. While it might be considered that a player carrying the ball all the time would be too exhausted physically to direct the strategy intellectually, Coach Thistlethwaite points out that the blockers and interlopers are not carrying the ball more but the ball carriers. Therefore, a quarterback who acts as a blocker but seldom carries the ball gets more stress and strain than the popular halfbacks.

Another Triple Threat

Another triple threat without thinking it out, says Coach Thistlethwaite. When he takes time to think things over and figure too far ahead, the team loses the decisiveness gained by instinctive direction. Here is a player who appears to be thinking too

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIALS

The pending election in New York presents problems that may well perplex many voters.

As befits the Empire State, the candidates are nearly all men of national reputation, and in at least two cases the course of national politics in the next presidential election will be materially affected by their success or failure next month. Under normal conditions, the nation, outside of New York, would be chiefly interested in the senatorial contest in which the veteran Senator Wadsworth is striving to overcome the handicap which his advocacy of the nullification of the Constitution of the United States imposes upon him. Indeed, the defiantly "wet" attitude of this candidate, and the fact that besides an equally "wet" Democratic nominee he has a definitely dry opponent in the person of the Independent Republican, Judge Franklin W. Cristman, has led to the concentration of the attention of the country upon that contest.

But the struggle for the governorship is of almost equal national importance. The Democratic nominee, "Al" Smith, is the hope and reliance of the forces of liquor throughout the nation. A more practical nullifier even than Wadsworth, he withdrew all state aid from the federal forces attempting to enforce the prohibition law in New York. By precept and example he encourages those who would bring back the saloon to power. Already he is a promising—perhaps it were better to say menacing—aspire for the next Democratic presidential nomination. Success this year would vastly enhance his prestige and his chances.

The Republican opponent of Governor Smith is Representative Osgood Mills. The traditional cowardice of politicians which so seldom permits of a direct issue being drawn in a campaign eliminates the issue of prohibition as between these two nominees. For Mr. Mills is little wet than is the Governor. On that vexed question of statecraft he relinquishes personal judgment, saying that he will be guided by the referendum which the voters will act upon in November. As the drys of the State are deliberately ignoring the referendum, there remains little question as to the direction his guidance will take.

Therefore so far as the liquor question is concerned there is little choice between the two gubernatorial candidates. There are many other reasons, however, which will lead voters of independent thought and patriotic purpose to cast their ballots for Mr. Mills. In his campaign that gentleman has manifested a knowledge of state issues and a pertinacity for pressing them that has obviously disconcerted the hitherto confident Democratic Governor. His searching inquiries into state finances, his assault upon the bonding plan, his shrewd probing into the political activities of certain boards and commissions have awakened voters who had long been lulled by the persistent claim that Smith was the best of all possible governors. Somehow New Yorkers had settled down to the belief that the best vote getter must necessarily be the best governor. Mr. Mills is shaking this conviction rudely.

The revelations of the past ten days as to huge corruption funds paid that conscienceless corporations may furnish the people of New York City with adulterated and impure milk are counting with the voters. No one has charged Smith with personal corruption, but he is admittedly the creation and the champion of the greatest force for political corruption the United States has ever known. In persistently emphasizing the bonds which the "Al" Smith to Tammany Mr. Mills has chosen a most effective method of attack. It might further be pointed out that it is a pity the Democratic nominee is so sentimentally eager to regain "pure" wines and beers for New York toppers that he has had no time to enforce the laws intended to secure pure milk for the babes of New York.

Mr. Mills' personal character, his record in Congress and the nature of his campaign leave no question as to his eminent fitness for the governorship. Another fact which should appeal especially to independent and Democratic voters is that his success would help to avert from the next presidential campaign an issue which has no place in politics, but which will inevitably become paramount should Governor Smith's presidential ambitions be given a new impetus.

While it may be admitted that the position of the trustees under whose direction the street railways of Boston and vicinity are being operated in declining to extend the Boylston Street subway is defensible, it is made convincingly apparent that the particular form of state regulation and control under

which the trustees function is entirely unsatisfactory. As to the imperative need, because of increasing surface traffic problems, for this and similar improvements in Greater Boston's transit facilities, there is no doubt. At Governor Square, at the intersection of Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street, under and beyond which it is urged that the subway be extended the short distance west from the point at Kenmore station where it now ends, serious traffic congestion delays thousands of street railway patrons and other thousands of users of automobiles from early morning until late at night.

In Charlestown also, within the city limits, a problem only slightly less serious exists because of the encroachment of the present antiquated elevated railway structure on streets which are used as main arteries of travel by automobiles and motortrucks. Similar extensions of the subways are hopefully urged by business men and residents in other sections where changed conditions make relief for surface traffic desirable or imperative. There is no division of opinion, apparently, regarding the need which exists. Neither, it would seem, is there divergence regarding the means which should be adopted in the emergency. But the movement for relief is blocked, almost at its inception, by the an-

Boston's Obsolete Transit System

which the trustees function is entirely unsatisfactory. As to the imperative need, because of increasing surface traffic problems, for this and similar improvements in Greater Boston's transit facilities, there is no doubt. At Governor Square, at the intersection of Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street, under and beyond which it is urged that the subway be extended the short distance west from the point at Kenmore station where it now ends, serious traffic congestion delays thousands of street railway patrons and other thousands of users of automobiles from early morning until late at night.

In Charlestown also, within the city limits, a problem only slightly less serious exists because of the encroachment of the present antiquated elevated railway structure on streets which are used as main arteries of travel by automobiles and motortrucks. Similar extensions of the subways are hopefully urged by business men and residents in other sections where changed conditions make relief for surface traffic desirable or imperative. There is no division of opinion, apparently, regarding the need which exists. Neither, it would seem, is there divergence regarding the means which should be adopted in the emergency. But the movement for relief is blocked, almost at its inception, by the an-

ouncement that those who are acting in the dual capacity of protectors of the public right and of the interests of stockholders do not feel that they are warranted in authorizing the expenditure of the money to meet the considerable cost entailed.

We believe the people chiefly concerned, the taxpayers of the State as well as those of the city, feel that the question of expense is not one which should be too seriously considered. It is regrettable, if not actually deplorable, if those persons residing and doing business in an area embracing more than a million people are to be denied the privilege of enjoying those physical betterments which industry and reasonable thrift will provide, and which engineering skill has made available. In the emergency which it is admitted exists the consideration of cost is secondary to that of ascertained practicability. The people of every city are willing to pay liberally for all those improvements in which they are able to feel justifiable pride. They realize the fact that the visitor and tourist are inclined to appraise a city upon the basis of its transportation facilities as well as by its buildings and parks. The people of Boston have long been forced to apologize for its street cars. Now they are told that they are powerless to bring about the changes which it is conceded should be made.

The present average cost of service on Boston's street car lines paid by patrons is admitted to be nine cents. That is a high enough price, it would seem, to provide, even after paying dividends upon stock that was not at a premium before the lines were taken over by the trustees, for necessary operating expenses and for equipment of a better quality than that now utilized.

It is not insisted that the net earnings of the system after allowing for fixed expenditures are sufficient to meet the cost of such subway extensions as should be authorized. But this does not justify the absolute blocking of such improvements for an indefinite period. If the trustees feel that they are without authority to proceed, the sooner action is taken to revise the method of control and operation the better.

At present, it seems, Boston has a form of state regulation and control of its street railway system which is subservient to the interests of private stockholders. It may be that the time has come for the people to decide whether to turn the properties back to the owners of the equities in them or to take them over, as they have the power to do by proper procedure. The impasse which has been reached, if the decision of the trustees is to be accepted as final, should not be permitted to continue indefinitely.

That there are disadvantages, especially from the consumer's point of view, in the construction of a great European steel trust, can hardly be denied; but that the advantages of a Franco-German rapprochement, based upon a community of economic interests, far outweigh the disadvantages, seems to be

obvious. No surprise was felt by many at the successful conclusion of the long negotiations, for the probability of such an outcome has constantly been spoken of, not merely during the last few months, but during the last few years. Even when relations between France and Germany appeared to be at their worst, the ultimate necessity of an accord was clearly seen.

It is perhaps curious, regarded superficially, that during the Premiership of M. Poincaré the final steps toward Franco-German agreement were taken. M. Poincaré had distinguished himself by his occupation of the Ruhr, and was looked upon as the implacable adversary of Germany. Such a conception was shortsighted. The Ruhr occupation itself was logically directed to the goal that has now been reached. The tactics were perhaps mistaken, but M. Poincaré's action was based upon the realization of the need for an exchange of coal and iron. It was, not by coercion that the objective could be attained. Germany refused to enter into a bargain except as a free agent.

Germany is now a free agent, and the industrialists of the two countries, together with the industrialists of Belgium and Luxembourg, have signed their pact. It may be that the Economic Locarno, as it has been called, will have more solid consequences than sentimental effusions which are sometimes suspect and sometimes ephemeral.

Certainly, it would be wrong to minimize the remarkable work that has been accomplished by statesmen who approached the problem of re-establishing good relations from its abstract side.

They created an atmosphere which was favorable and indispensable. They destroyed prejudices and eliminated animosities. Yet it was not enough, in the present circumstances, to promote friendly feelings. Those friendly feelings, which might be at the mercy of an untoward incident, had to be converted into a more tangible alliance. Peace between France and Germany had to be cemented, in the opinion of many European thinkers, by economic accords which would put an end to competition, to rivalry of interests. That is why there is general satisfaction at a rapprochement which seems to guarantee Franco-German co-operation.

In some quarters doubts are entertained. England does not belong to the consortium, and men like Léon Blum are asking whether a Franco-German entente in these conditions will not be taken as directed, in some sense, against Great Britain. Before the war, there was from time to time an attempt to construct a continental bloc which would have been somewhat anti-English. But today great changes have been registered, and it is generally acknowledged that an understanding between two countries is not necessarily to be treated as a gesture of hostility toward a third country. Both from France and from Germany have come explicit assurances on this point.

England is unquestionably on better terms with Germany than it has been for many years. France has obtained immense benefits from its association with its neighbor across the Channel and does not for a moment contemplate the destruction of the old alliance. Whenever England expresses the desire to participate in the economic arrangements of the Continent, no

opposition will be forthcoming. On the contrary, England will be welcomed. There are a number of reasons against British participation in the immediate future. There are questions of wages, of industrial disturbances, of inability to forecast the future, of prices and of markets, which would seem naturally to exclude Great Britain until conditions have become more settled. But there is no desire on the part of the Continent for the exclusion of England, and there is no desire to institute an economic war against England. Sooner or later, this matter will adjust itself.

As for the interests of the consumers, M. Loucheur has expressed the hope that the Franco-German group will not be animated by the idea of realizing the largest possible profits; but nevertheless, he believes that the governments should be vigilant and exercise control. He would not have unnecessary state interference, but exaggerated liberty may quickly lead to abuses. Certainly, some moderating influence is desirable. It is suggested that there should be a superior committee, composed of economists, consumers and producers of the interested countries, correcting by the guarantees which it offers the tendency toward an elevation of prices which might declare itself.

The experiment is in any case extremely important, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the defects and dangers of an international consortium will be foreseen and provided against; and that, on the other hand, the possibilities of a durable Franco-German friendship, founded not only on sentiment but on common interests, will help toward the consolidation of European peace.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

Official music, according to the evidence of the festival lately given at Washington under government auspices, is as successful in America as it has been in other parts of the world. An instrumental organization from Belgium, making its first appearance in the United States at the auditorium of chamber music in the Library of Congress, has received a send-off such as it could have had under the management of no impresario, and under the favor of no private person or ordinary institution.

The Strength of Ogden Mills

The pending election in New York presents problems that may well perplex many voters. As befits the Empire State, the candidates are nearly all men of national reputation, and in at least two cases the course of national politics in the next presidential election will be materially affected by their success or failure next month. Under normal conditions, the nation, outside of New York, would be chiefly interested in the senatorial contest in which the veteran Senator Wadsworth is striving to overcome the handicap which his advocacy of the nullification of the Constitution of the United States imposes upon him. Indeed, the defiantly "wet" attitude of this candidate, and the fact that besides an equally "wet" Democratic nominee he has a definitely dry opponent in the person of the Independent Republican, Judge Franklin W. Cristman, has led to the concentration of the attention of the country upon that contest.

But the struggle for the governorship is of almost equal national importance. The Democratic nominee, "Al" Smith, is the hope and reliance of the forces of liquor throughout the nation. A more practical nullifier even than Wadsworth, he withdrew all state aid from the federal forces attempting to enforce the prohibition law in New York. By precept and example he encourages those who would bring back the saloon to power. Already he is a promising—perhaps it were better to say menacing—aspire for the next Democratic presidential nomination. Success this year would vastly enhance his prestige and his chances.

The Republican opponent of Governor Smith is Representative Osgood Mills. The traditional cowardice of politicians which so seldom permits of a direct issue being drawn in a campaign eliminates the issue of prohibition as between these two nominees. For Mr. Mills is little wet than is the Governor. On that vexed question of statecraft he relinquishes personal judgment, saying that he will be guided by the referendum which the voters will act upon in November. As the drys of the State are deliberately ignoring the referendum, there remains little question as to the direction his guidance will take.

Therefore so far as the liquor question is concerned there is little choice between the two gubernatorial candidates. There are many other reasons, however, which will lead voters of independent thought and patriotic purpose to cast their ballots for Mr. Mills. In his campaign that gentleman has manifested a knowledge of state issues and a pertinacity for pressing them that has obviously disconcerted the hitherto confident Democratic Governor. His searching inquiries into state finances, his assault upon the bonding plan, his shrewd probing into the political activities of certain boards and commissions have awakened voters who had long been lulled by the persistent claim that Smith was the best of all possible governors. Somehow New Yorkers had settled down to the belief that the best vote getter must necessarily be the best governor. Mr. Mills is shaking this conviction rudely.

The revelations of the past ten days as to huge corruption funds paid that conscienceless corporations may furnish the people of New York City with adulterated and impure milk are counting with the voters. No one has charged Smith with personal corruption, but he is admittedly the creation and the champion of the greatest force for political corruption the United States has ever known. In persistently emphasizing the bonds which the "Al" Smith to Tammany Mr. Mills has chosen a most effective method of attack. It might further be pointed out that it is a pity the Democratic nominee is so sentimentally eager to regain "pure" wines and beers for New York toppers that he has had no time to enforce the laws intended to secure pure milk for the babes of New York.

Mr. Mills' personal character, his record in Congress and the nature of his campaign leave no question as to his eminent fitness for the governorship. Another fact which should appeal especially to independent and Democratic voters is that his success would help to avert from the next presidential campaign an issue which has no place in politics, but which will inevitably become paramount should Governor Smith's presidential ambitions be given a new impetus.

While it may be admitted that the position of the trustees under whose direction the street railways of Boston and vicinity are being operated in declining to extend the Boylston Street subway is defensible, it is made convincingly apparent that the particular form of state regulation and control under

Boston's Obsolete Transit System

which the trustees function is entirely unsatisfactory. As to the imperative need, because of increasing surface traffic problems, for this and similar improvements in Greater Boston's transit facilities, there is no doubt. At Governor Square, at the intersection of Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street, under and beyond which it is urged that the subway be extended the short distance west from the point at Kenmore station where it now ends, serious traffic congestion delays thousands of street railway patrons and other thousands of users of automobiles from early morning until late at night.

In Charlestown also, within the city limits, a problem only slightly less serious exists because of the encroachment of the present antiquated elevated railway structure on streets which are used as main arteries of travel by automobiles and motortrucks. Similar extensions of the subways are hopefully urged by business men and residents in other sections where changed conditions make relief for surface traffic desirable or imperative. There is no division of opinion, apparently, regarding the need which exists. Neither, it would seem, is there divergence regarding the means which should be adopted in the emergency. But the movement for relief is blocked, almost at its inception, by the an-

ouncement that those who are acting in the dual capacity of protectors of the public right and of the interests of stockholders do not feel that they are warranted in authorizing the expenditure of the money to meet the considerable cost entailed.

We believe the people chiefly concerned, the taxpayers of the State as well as those of the city, feel that the question of expense is not one which should be too seriously considered. It is regrettable, if not actually deplorable, if those persons residing and doing business in an area embracing more than a million people are to be denied the privilege of enjoying those physical betterments which industry and reasonable thrift will provide, and which engineering skill has made available. In the emergency which it is admitted exists the consideration of cost is secondary to that of ascertained practicability. The people of every city are willing to pay liberally for all those improvements in which they are able to feel justifiable pride. They realize the fact that the visitor and tourist are inclined to appraise a city upon the basis of its transportation facilities as well as by its buildings and parks. The people of Boston have long been forced to apologize for its street cars. Now they are told that they are powerless to bring about the changes which it is conceded should be made.

We believe the people chiefly concerned, the taxpayers of the State as well as those of the city, feel that the question of expense is not one which should be too seriously considered. It is regrettable, if not actually deplorable, if those persons residing and doing business in an area embracing more than a million people are to be denied the privilege of enjoying those physical betterments which industry and reasonable thrift will provide, and which engineering skill has made available. In the emergency which it is admitted exists the consideration of cost is secondary to that of ascertained practicability. The people of every city are willing to pay liberally for all those improvements in which they are able to feel justifiable pride. They realize the fact that the visitor and tourist are inclined to appraise a city upon the basis of its transportation facilities as well as by its buildings and parks. The people of Boston have long been forced to apologize for its street cars. Now they are told that they are powerless to bring about the changes which it is conceded should be made.

We believe the people chiefly concerned, the taxpayers of the State as well as those of the city, feel that the question of expense is not one which should be too seriously considered. It is regrettable, if not actually deplorable, if those persons residing and doing business in an area embracing more than a million people are to be denied the privilege of enjoying those physical betterments which industry and reasonable thrift will provide, and which engineering skill has made available. In the emergency which it is admitted exists the consideration of cost is secondary to that of ascertained practicability. The people of every city are willing to pay liberally for all those improvements in which they are able to feel justifiable pride. They realize the fact that the visitor and tourist are inclined to appraise a city upon the basis of its transportation facilities as well as by its buildings and parks. The people of Boston have long been forced to apologize for its street cars. Now they are told that they are powerless to bring about the changes which it is conceded should be made.

We believe the people chiefly concerned, the taxpayers of the State as well as those of the city, feel that the question of expense is not one which should be too seriously considered. It is regrettable, if not actually deplorable, if those persons residing and doing business in an area embracing more than a million people are to be denied the privilege of enjoying those physical betterments which industry and reasonable thrift will provide, and which engineering skill has made available. In the emergency which it is admitted exists the consideration of cost is secondary to that of ascertained practicability. The people of every city are willing to pay liberally for all those improvements in which they are able to feel justifiable pride. They realize the fact that the visitor and tourist are inclined to appraise a city upon the basis of its transportation facilities as well as by its buildings and parks. The people of Boston have long been forced to apologize for its street cars. Now they are told that they are powerless to bring about the changes which it is conceded should be made.

We believe the people chiefly concerned, the taxpayers of the State as well as those of the city, feel that the question of expense is not one which should be too seriously considered. It is regrettable, if not actually deplorable, if those persons residing and doing business in an area embracing more than a million people are to be denied the privilege of enjoying those physical betterments which industry and reasonable